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DEVICE AND METHOD FOR DELAYED READING OF DIGITAL VIDEO DATA

The present invention concerns a method and a device for delayed reading of digital video data.

Video documents coded in the form of digital data offer numerous processing possibilities.

The invention relates more particularly to the delayed reading of data recorded on a recording medium, which consists in recording a program on a recording medium in a file, while simultaneously reading out this program with a certain delay. This application allows the user to suspend the readout of the program when he so wishes and to resume readout from where he halted it.

The known devices, in particular devices of digital television decoder type, making it possible to implement methods of delayed readout exhibit numerous drawbacks.

Among these known devices, some of them propose methods in which the quantity of storage resources that is allocatable to a file other than the delayed readout file depends on the other applications performed by the device. This gives rise to numerous drawbacks:

On the one hand, the delayed reading file can no longer harness new resources to continue the storage of data.

On the other hand, the storage capacity allocated to the delayed reading method being uncontrolled, it is possible that this method may occupy too big a quantity of storage data of the decoder, thus generating malfunctions of the latter, for example to perform other applications unable to access a required storage capacity.

Additionally, when the delayed reading method is used simultaneously with other applications requiring data storage, the management of the storage space allocated to each application proves to be complex and difficult. Specifically, an optimal allocation of cells to a file allocates successive cells, in particular so as to limit the movements of the head.

Other known methods of delayed reading use management of circular buffers. Such management of buffers gives rise to disorderly storage of the data.

The present invention remedies at least one of these drawbacks. It results from the finding that storage resources of a recording medium may be allocated permanently to a file, independently of the resources actually required by this file. Hence, the invention relates to a method of storing digital data in a recording medium, characterized in that a fixed quantity of resources of this random access memory is allocated to a file independently of the quantity of resources required by an application associated with this file.

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More precisely, the invention relates to a method of delayed reading of digital video data stored in a file on a recording medium characterized in that a fixed quantity of the storage resources of the recording medium is allocated to the file storing these data.

Thus, it may be possible to control the quantity of resources that is allocated to the delayed reading file without disturbing the operation of the device.

The quantity of resources can be allotted on initialization of the recording medium, or possibly subsequently if the initial configuration is not satisfactory for the user.

According to a preferred embodiment, the data being stored continuously on the recording medium, a reading window is defined for these data such that stored data can be read only during a specified lag following their storage.

The stored data may be read for a well-determined time in such a way that obsolete data is not read.

According to a preferred embodiment, the resources of the recording medium being managed by a file controller allotting resources by means of

cells, characterized in that a fixed quantity of cells delimited by a start of file cell and by an end of file cell is associated with the file for storing these data.

According to a preferred embodiment, when the end of file cell is used to store data, the start of file cell is deallocated, a new end of file cell being allocated to this file.

In this way, memory is regularly reallocated in respect of the delayed reading file as and when the data are read, this perhaps making it possible to have a reading window of constant size.

According to a preferred embodiment, when the end of file cell is used to store data, the set of the cells that are distant from the end of file cell by a specified quantity of data is deallocated from the file and reallocated as cells consecutively following the end of file cell.

According to this embodiment, the cells are not reallocated one by one but in a more global manner by allocating and deallocating areas whose size is greater than a cell.

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According to a preferred embodiment, separate means of writing or of reading data are used.

According to a preferred embodiment, the means of reading or of writing comprise, respectively, write or read pointers characterized in that the write pointer precedes the read pointer for every cell of a file.

In this way, the data read are valid data.

According to a second aspect, the invention also relates to a device for delayed reading of digital video data stored on a recording medium, characterized in that it comprises means for allocating a fixed quantity of the storage resources of the recording medium to the file storing these data, the said device preferably being adapted to implement a method according to one of the embodiments of the invention.

According to a third aspect, the invention also relates to a computer program product comprising program code instructions for the execution of the steps of the method of delayed reading of digital video data according to one of claims 1 to 7, when the said program is executed on a computer.

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Although a permanent allocation such as this blocks the use of storage resources of the recording medium, it remedies the drawbacks of excessive expanse or of lack of resources in respect of the delayed reading file since such a method limits the size of the delayed reading file, the number of cells allocated to other files being known.

As a corollary, the file size allocated to the time shifting function being determined, this function is always possible by virtue of the invention.

The invention also results from the finding that a file controller managing the allocation of the storage resources of a random access memory by means of cells makes it possible to use a so-called deallocation command that makes it possible to eliminate the correspondence between a file and a cell.

Other characteristics and advantages of the invention will become apparent with the description given hereinbelow, without limitation, while referring to the following figures:

- Figure 1 is a schematic relating to the operation of a known decoder of digital video data performing a method of delayed reading,
- Figures 2a, 2b and 2c represent a first variant of the invention,
- Figure 3 represents a first mode of implementation of the method according to the invention,
- Figure 4 represents a second mode of implementation of the method according to the invention.

Figure 1 represents a continuous stream F_c of digital video data coding a documentary. A user furnished with a display terminal 112, connected to a decoder 100 receiving this stream F_c , can interrupt the display of the

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documentary during an absence, resuming this display on his return so as to see the entire documentary.

Similarly, this user can speed up the playing of the documentary so as to avoid a boring section or reverse the direction of play of the documentary so as to view a section again.

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To carry out such operations, the decoder 100 can comprise means 102 of storing digital video data and means 104 of reading these stored data, such as applications, which control a head 106 storing and reading data in a storage unit 108 of the decoder. The storage unit of the decoder consists for example of a recording medium such as a hard disk or an optical disk.

Stated otherwise, the decoder comprises a write pointer 102 controlling the movement of the head 106 for the storage of data and a pointer 104 controlling the movement of the head 106 for the reading of data.

With the aid of these write 102 or read 104 pointers, the decoder can thus perform a buffer function such that data stored by the write pointer 102 are read, with a specified delay, by the read pointer 104, this method being dubbed subsequently delayed reading.

Hence, when the user of the terminal wishes to speed up the playing of the documentary, the read pointer 102 can instruct the head 106 so that the reading of the data of the unit 108 is speeded up. As a consequence, the delay between the storing of a data item by the pointer 102 and its reading by the pointer 104 decreases.

Furthermore, when the user of the decoder wishes to suspend the displaying of data, the read pointer 102 can be halted, so that no new data item is transmitted to the display terminal 112 while the pointer 104 continues to store new data emanating from the stream F_c.

Finally, when the user of the terminal wishes to view a section of the documentary again, the read pointer can be moved towards stored data already read so as to perform a readout of this data.

The decoder 100 can comprise a file controller 110 allocating the storage resources of the unit 108 by means of clusters, or cells, as described with the aid of Table 1 (Annex 1) wherein are represented such cells i (1, 2, 3,..., 468).

Each cell i corresponds to a specified quantity of the resources of the storage unit 108 of the decoder. Thus, by allocating a cell i to a file such as the delayed reading file, this file is afforded the resources corresponding to this cell i.

Each cell i comprises means for determining the file to which the resources corresponding thereto are allocated. In Table 1, the cells allocated to one and the same file are represented in identical manner, four separate categories of cells being represented:

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- According to a first category corresponding to cells 5 to 7, 24 to 30, 39 to 44, 352 to 383 and 422 to 429, cells are accessible so as to be allocated to a new file. Stated otherwise, these cells are available.
- According to a second category corresponding to the cells 1 to 4, 8 to 23, 31 to 38, 45 to 62, 195 to 236, 384 to 421 and 430 to 488, cells are allocated to a separate file from the delayed reading file. These cells cannot therefore be allocated to this latter file.
- According to a third category, corresponding to cells 63 to 154 and 298 to 351, cells allocated to the delayed reading file are accessible to the read pointer whereas, according to a fourth category corresponding to the data 155 to 194 and 237 to 297, cells allocated to the delayed reading file are not accessible to the read pointer.

Specifically, when data are stored in the delayed reading file, they are accessible to the read pointer only during a specified lag after which their reading is blocked. Thus, the reading of data relating to other uses of the method of delayed reading is avoided in particular.

Additionally, the controller 110 determines the order in which the cells are allocated to a file, this order subsequently determining the order of reading of the cells.

It ought to be pointed out that a file is defined by a first cell, dubbed the start of file cell, and by a last cell, dubbed the end of file cell.

As indicated above, a predetermined gap is maintained between the read and write pointers. To do this, they are spaced apart by a specified quantity of data corresponding to this gap.

Figures 2a, 2b and 2c represent a first variant of the invention.

In accordance with the invention, the embodiments of the invention that are described hereinbelow relate to a method of delayed reading of digital video data stored in a recording medium, a file 200 (Figure 2a) of fixed size being used to store these data.

Write 202 and read 204 pointers are used to, respectively, store the video data in this file 200 and read them so as to transmit them to a display terminal.

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In order to ensure that the read pointer 204 accesses data relating to the document recorded by the write pointer 202, the latter is obliged to be positioned over a cell prior to the cell over which the read pointer is positioned, that is to say that the read pointer cannot access cells not previously accessed by the write pointer.

Additionally, a delay T_{max} is defined such that data stored in the delayed reading file are not accessible to the read pointer after such a delay T_{max} has elapsed since their recording.

One thus defines a maximum limit relating to the quantity Q of data that can be situated between the write pointer and the read pointer, this quantity corresponding to the delay T_{max} considered. The determination of the quantity Q is explained later.

Stated otherwise, a reading window 206 covering the cells accessible to the read pointer is formed.

Hence, as shown in Figure 2b, as and when new video data are stored by the write pointer 202, the latter moves in the file 200 towards the end of file cell 210. Similarly, the reading window 206 moves inside the file towards this end of file cell 210.

When the read pointer is an obsolete read area, the former must be moved.

According to a first embodiment of the invention, when this cell 210 is reached by the write pointer, the entire set 212 of the cells of the file 200 which do not lie in the reading window are deallocated at the start of the file 200, then reallocated to this file as cells successive to the cell 210. For example, the start of file cell 201 in Figures 2a and 2b is considered, in Figure 2c, as a cell of the file 200 posterior to the cell 210.

Thus, the write pointer is afforded new cells, posterior to the cell 210, for storing new data, without requiring an increase in the resources allocated to the file.

It ought to be pointed out that, when cells are deallocated, the recording medium should not perform any operation liable to allot a cell temporarily deallocated to a file other than the file relating to the delayed reading.

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According to a second embodiment, when the reading window reaches the end of file cell, as described in Figure 2b, the deallocation and the allocation of a single cell of the random access memory is performed, as described hereinbelow with the aid of Tables 2 to 7 (annexed) which represent the cells used by a file controller operating according to this embodiment of the invention.

Represented in Table 2 is a file controller in accordance with second embodiment of the invention, a predetermined quantity of cells being preallocated to the delayed reading file. More precisely, the cells 188 to 230, 273 to 351 and 63 to 187 have already been allocated to this file, the cell 188 being the start cell of the file whereas the cell 187 is the end cell of this file.

It ought to be pointed out that these cells are considered to be inaccessible to the read pointer since they relate to data stored during a previous operation.

When the storage of data specific to a new use of the method of delayed reading starts, cells of the file relating to this method are used to store these new data.

These cells, which then become accessible to the read pointer, are allocated successively onwards of the start of file cell (188) in such a way as to store the data in the order of reading of the file.

Thus, at a given instant (Table 3), 48 cells (188 to 230 and 273 to 277) are associated with the data of the new use of the method of delayed reading, and are moreover accessible to the read pointer since they lie in a reading window defined by a delay Tmax as described earlier.

In this example, the delay Tmax of the reading window has been determined as the equivalent of 104 cells. Hence, the storing of the data

continues until the number Q of accessible cells (188 to 230 and 273 to 333, Table 4) of the delayed reading file reaches this size of cells.

When the time Tmax has elapsed, the reading window moves as described with the aid of Figures 2a and 2b inside the delayed reading file.

For example, cells 334, 335, 336 and 337 are successively made accessible to the read pointer while cells 188, 189, 190 and 191 are successively made inaccessible to the read pointer.

Such a method is performed successively until the last cell made accessible is the last cell 187 allocated to the shift file (Table 6a).

At this instant, Table 6b, a new cell 5 is allocated to the shift file in parallel with the deallocation of the first cell 188 of this file, the new cell 5 then being considered to be the new end cell of the shift file. The cells are progressively deallocated up to cell 201 and cells 5 to 10, 24 to 30, 39 and so on are allocated.

By virtue of such an operation, the number of cells allocated to the shift file is kept constant. Moreover, the recording of the data stored in the shift file in a conventional recording mode is made easier, as shown with the aid of Table 7 where the entire set of cells allotted to the time shift file is represented.

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In Figure 3, in step E1, the delayed reading application has not yet been instigated. When the delayed reading application is instigated, at the time T, we go to step E2.

During this step E2, the file reserved for delayed reading is opened for writing to the recording medium and the write pointer is positioned at the start of the file. The data contained in this file, which originate from a previous recording, and which are situated between the write pointer and the end of the file must not be able to be read out. Care is therefore taken to ensure that the read pointer FS_GetReadPosition(File) does not overtake the write pointer, FS_GetWritePosition(File). To do this, before each read, the following condition is checked to verify whether it is true:

The duration of step E2 is defined by the parameter DURATION_MAX imposed by the application. Specifically, on initializing the system, the application requests the ability to undertake delayed reading corresponding to a duration, for example of 30 minutes. To this time there corresponds a quantity of recorded data occupying a space on the recording medium.

On initializing the system or on formatting the disk, a memory area of size SIZE_MAX is reserved for the delayed reading file. If the quantity of data recorded over the duration required by the user is greater than SIZE_MAX, the application can request that the lag of a delayed reading be less than SIZE MAX.

We then go to step E3 in which we check that the delayed reading application does not read obsolete data, that is to say data stored before a duration Tmax in the file, namely:

FS_GetWritePosition(File) - FS_GetReadPosition(File) < Tmax

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From step E3 we go to step E1 when the delayed reading application is suspended.

Otherwise we go to step E4, a transitional step during which the file is rapidly restructured before going back to step E3. Step E4 starts when the entire set of readable data is again at the end of the file, that is to say when the write pointer has reached the start of file value plus SIZE_MAX.

In step E4, the clusters containing the unreadable data at the start of the file are deallocated with the aid of the command:

Quantity-deallocated = FS-deallocateHead (File, SIZE_MAX - Tmax)

This command takes as parameter a size which may be a number of bytes. Since the unit of allocation of the file system is a cluster, the parameter SIZE_MAX – Tmax can be rounded to the largest multiple of the size of a cluster. The exact number of deallocated bytes may then be returned via the command.

The size of the data transfers in the case of data of transport type (TS), for example complying with the MPEG-2 standard, during access to the recording medium is much the same as the maximum size of the ultraDMA proposed by the ATA interface (the acronym standing for "Advanced Technology Attachment").

This same quantity of clusters is then immediately reallocated at the end of the file with the aid of the command

FS_truncate (file, Qtydeallocated)

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It is necessary to ensure that between these two calls, no other client accesses the disk.

The method of delayed readout can then go back to step E3. The readable data occupy the start of the file and the unreadable data are at the end.

Figure 4 represents another variant of an embodiment of the invention.

Steps S1 to S3 correspond respectively to steps E1 to E3.

In the course of step S4, and before each new write access, the command FS_DeallocateHead is called so as to release the clusters at the start of the file. In this way, one does not wait for the write pointer to have reached the end of the file before deallocating the clusters of the start but deallocation is carried out as and when the file is written to.

In the course of step S4, we go back to step S1 when the delayed reading application is halted. Otherwise, we go to step S5 in which we switch back to standard recording mode, that is to say with no delayed reading application.

In this case, the switch to standard recording mode is achieved easily since the application does not erase a large quantity of data simultaneously but progressively and when the user switches back to normal recording mode, a large quantity of data has already been stored.

ANNEX 1
TABLE 1

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127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	55	156	157	1.58	, 159	160	1615	162
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235	236	237	238	0 239	240	241	242	243	2441	245	246	247 T	248	249	250	2515	252
253	254	1258	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270
271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	9279	280	281	282	283	7284	285	1286 1786	287	288 288
289 1	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	1257	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306
307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324
325	326	327	328	.329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342
343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
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TABLE 2

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145	146	147	148	1219	150	7151	152	158	1154	155	156	157	458	180	16D	161	162
163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	188	190	191	192	193	194	198	196	197	198
199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	218	214	215	216
217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	, 231e	232	233	234
235	236	237	238	, 239	240°	241 200	242	243	244	SUSTIN	246	? 47	. 248	249	250	251	252.
253	254	255	256	267.	258.	259	# To and The Part of the Part	-261	262	263	264	265	266	267,	_268_	269	270
273	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288
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307	308	309	31D	311	312	313	314	315	316	817	318	319	320	821	322	323	324
325	326	327	328	329	380	381	332	933	384	335	3361	337	338	839	34D	641	342
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TABLE 3

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55	. 58	57	.58	, 59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	88	84	85	-86	877	1.88	89	96
91	92	93	94	95	96	.97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
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235	236 3254	257 255	238 256	257	240 0-258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265°	266	257 257	26B	269	270
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TABLE 4

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109	110	111	112	113	13	11.5	1,16	017	118	f#19	120	[121]	122	123	124	125	126
127	1281	129	186)	181	#32	133	134	135	136	937	138	1139	140	141	142 4	40 16	F1 4 4
145	146	165	7 148 1	149	150	169	152	ii) E	154	(155) 473	156	115/	(1.58) (1.58)	59	160	<u>δ</u> 10	180
163	154		166	10/	168		170	11.	172		109	11125	176	1777			
181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	, 191	192	193	194	1.95	196	197	198
199	200.	201 ₂	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214 232	215 233)	216
217	218	237	238	239	240	223	242	-	244		246	247	248	249.	250°	251	252
253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260		262	263	264	.265	266	2672	268 ⁾	. 269î	270
273	272	273	274	275	276	277	278		280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288
289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306
307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324
325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	389	340	 34 1	342
:343	- 344	845	346	347	1348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
361	362	363		365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378
379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	-389	2-390)	3942	392	393	394	395	396
397	398	399		3401	402			405	- 406	7407	-408	409	410	æ41/1		413	444
415	30	417	418	419	420	421			1 2006.34		426	427	428	429	430	431	
433	434	435	436	. 437 sa	438			Y.Jak		17	444	£445	446	* 447)	448	449	450
451	452	3 53	454	455		0.57	45	(, 459	460	461	-462	463	464	△.465	466	467	图468

TABLE 5

201	* 2 * 2	(6 <u>.</u>		5	6	7	8	9	10		12	13	14	- 15 200	16	- 17	
, 19.	r 20		022	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	- 31	- 32	1.33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	. 46	-,47	. 48	49	50	251.	52	1 53	54
. 65	.56		. 58	59,	60 0	61	62	68	64	65	66	67	198	i ee	1640	W	72 n
173	74	75	76	77	78	78	80	81	82	gς	84	85	.86	87	. 8B	89	go
91	192	93	94	95	96	97	98	89	10a	701	102	103	104	105	aon	107	801
109	110	111	112	113	j14	1115	116	117	118	119)		12	4122	428	124	125	126
127	128	129	130	131	d(32	133	134	135	186	137	138	189	740	141	142	143	144
1 45	4 4 6 4 - 4	1147	148	149	150	151	152	163	754	765	156	167	158	159	160	161	6162
163	182	166	166 184		168	187	170	171	172	17/3	1774	75	176		FI7B	479	180
181	200	183 *:201	202	186	186		18B	189	190		192	193	194	195	196	197	198
199	218	219	220	203	204	205	206	207	208 226	209	210	211	212	213.	² 214	215	216
	236	237	238	221	240	241	242	225 243	244	245	228 246	229	230	231 249	232 250	233	234
235 253	-254	*1255	256	257	258	259	260	1261)	262	263	264	266	286	267	268	251) 269	252 5 270
×271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288
289	290	291 291	292	-/293	294	295	296	297	· 298	2991	300	301	302	303	304	305	306
213072	2308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316.	317	318	379	320	321	322	323	324
325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	-835	336	337	338	839	340	341	942
348	944	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378
379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	. 393	394	395	396
397	398.	399	400	·. 401	402	403	404	405	406	, 407′	408	409	410	411	412	. 413	414
415	416	· 417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432
433	434	: 435	436	437	438	439	. 440	441	442	443	444	445	446	, 447	448	449	450
451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468

TABLE 6a

	1.67		o 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Phy	#12	18	Ma		116	17	18
19	201	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	81	32	38	84	35,	36
197	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	46	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	153	[64
65	55	<u> </u>	68	59	60	61	62	B3	64	65	66	67	8 6	69	70		72
. 73	74	ď,	76	77	78	79	80	181	182	88	84	85	86	87	88	89	90.
91	; 92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	.102	103	104	105	106	107	108
: 109	110	111	112.	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126
127	128	129	+130	131	132	133.	134	135	136	137	∵138	139	140.	141	142	143	144
145	146	147	148	149	⊯,150	151	152	153	154	<u>,</u> 155	156	157	158	, 159	160	. 161	162
163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	. 175	1.76	1.77.	. 178 	179	. 180
181	182	183	184	185	186	.187	188	207	190	191	192	193	194	196	196	1971	198
199	200 218	201	202 220	203	204	205	206		208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216
235		237	238	239	240	223		225	226	227	228.	229	230	2312 14	232 L	_238 ¹	254
253	236 264	255		267	258	₁₁ 24% 259	242 260	243 261	244 262	245 263	246 264	247 3025 265	218 2	249 267	250 4268	251 269	252
271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	2779	280	281	282	283	266 284	285	286	209	7270 289
289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	7298	299	300	301	302	808	304	305	306
307	308	309	310	G11	312	813	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323:	324
325	326	327	328	329	330	831	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	34D	3411	342
343	344	348	346	347	(348	849	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378
379	380	381	382	383	384	≟38 5	386	387	388	389,	390	391	392	393	394	395	396
397	398	399	400	+401	402	403	4404	405	408)	407	408	409	- 410	⁽² 41)1	3412	(B)	241 4
415	416	x,497.		419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	2430	431	3432
433	434	F435.	436	437	-438	2 439 - 2	440	4416	442	443,	444	446	448	2447.	448	449	450
351	452	453	954	455	455	457	7458	459	460	-461.	462	463	464	465	466	467	468

TABLE 6b

	/а ; Д 2.	73		5	6	7	8	9	10				214		, je		41
°.19	⁴⁰ 20		22.		24	25	26		28	29,		37	32	3 73	44	935	36
37	- 38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45			48	49	50	, io ⁶ 6 751	452	53 53	
: 55	**56	° 57	58 0	59	o., 60	61	62	63	64	105	86	67	68	69) 70		172
73	7	75	76	77	7,8	79	86	81	82	83	84	85	.86	. 87	. 88	89	90
91	92:	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	: 107	108
109	110	111°	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123.	124	125	126
127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141.	. 142	. 143	. 144
145	-146	147	148	149	150	្ត151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162.
163	164	_165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	. 173	.174	175	176	. 177	178	179	180
181	182	183	- 184	185	<u>.</u> 186	.187	188	189	190	191	192	198	-1794	195	95	197	198
199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	,209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216
217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	283	234
235	236	237	238	289	240	241	242	243	244	246	246	247	248	249	260	251	252
253	254	255	266 274	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270
200	- 14	273		275	27.6	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288
289 307	297	291	.292	- 437 - 1	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306
30,	308 322	333		3	312	315 213	4	375	316	317	G18:	319	320	321	322	323	324
1020		24	328 346	347	200	331	332	333		335	356	337	338	339	340	341	342
361	362	345 363	364	365	366	349 367	350 368	351 369	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
379	380	381	382	383	- ' , - , O		386	387	370 -388	371 -389	372 390	373	374	375	376	377	378
397	398	36. 366	400	401	402		-404	1	406		408	391) 409	392 410	393 411	394 412	≖ 395¦ ≅ 453°	396
7415	416	- -/11/					422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430		414 61 432
433	434	.435	436	437	438		440	443			5244¢	445	4460	447		_431 _246	450
451	452	453	. 454	455		المبيك	-			· 6						W Z	
451	452	453	454	455	456	456	458	459	460	46 i	4621	463	464	465	466	467	468

TABLE 6c

7.1 7.1		3	o 4	6	6	, 7 ₂	8	. 9	- 10	抽	×12	13.	14.		16	17	18
19,) 20°	21	22	22	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	157 1	32		34 19	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	· ,45.	. 45	47	48	4.49	50 50	51	52 52	53	54 #
565	58	257	58	. 69	60	ign)	62	83	64	65	66	67	68	69	g 70	Ţή	72
73	74	775	76	77	78	79	3 (80)	81	82	83	84	. 85	86	87	. 88	89	90
91	92	93	.94	95	96	97	-98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	2117	.118	119	120	121,	122	123.	124	125	126
127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	5 158;	159	160	:161	162
163	164	165	166	167	168	169	:170	171	, 172	173	174	17.5	<u> 176</u>	1,77	178	7,79	180
181	182	183	184	185	186	-187	1	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198
199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	231	212	213	. Kilda	1215	1216
217	2 8	219	22D	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233 251	234
235 	236	237 16	238	239: 267	240 258	241 -259		243 281	214 262	263	246 284	247 265	248 286	249 	268	269	7252 J270
253	254 - 272	255. 278	258 274	20/2 	276	259	. 200	20.1 456	lices in macri	202		302			200 Ng:		
(27) 	290 290	501	200	000	204	201	2006	207	280	900	300	201	and.	202	304	305	10 Ti
	308	309	946	811	ลาย	212	314	MATE.	916	. TT 817	318	329	1920	321	[L]! 322	323	324
255	4376	827	328	329	330	831	332	363	884	835	336	337	338	339	3400	341	342
348	344	345	346	347	348	1349	350		352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
361	362	363	364	365	366	367	ni ananani ana ana	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378
379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	-389	.390	391	-1676 -∈-392	393	394	395	396
397	398	399	400	401	402	-403	. 404	405	406	407	408	409	410	2411	112	413	414
415	•2/16	917	418	-419	420	1421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	. 429	± 430	431	432
5 433	2434	.435	436	437	438	439	2440	441	12442	443	₀ 444	4445	446	-:0447	448	449	450
451	5. 452	- 453	454	455	456	,45)	458	2-459	460		162	463	464	- 465	466	. 467	168

TABLE 7

100	. 2		e N	6	6-	7	8	9	10		18	. 13		15	316	, 17	148
3.19	20	4,21	0 22,	1,23 1,23	24	25	26	27	- 28	29	30	3-37	32	33	4	351	36,
	3,8°	39	40	.41	42	43	Ā 4		96 20	**************************************	ě	• 149	50.	72 p.51	5Z	-7 83)	# 54 # 24
55	56	5.67	58	- 69	60	5 61.	= 62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	19	71	-72
73	74	. 75	ુ. 76 ≀	77	/ 78	79	80	81	82	.83	* 84	. 85	86	87	.88	89.	.90
91	92	93	94	95	96.	97	98	99	100	101-	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126
127	128	129	430	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	.140	141	142	143	144
145	, 146	147	148	, 149°	150	151	/152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162
/163	164	165	166	167.	168	, 169°	170	171	172	173	174.	175	176	177	178	179	180
181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198
199	200	201	202	203	204,	205	206	207	208	3)	210	211	212	213	214	215	216
217	218	219	220.	221	222	.223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233)234. 1
235	,236 ,	237	738 	289	240	241	242	243	244°	245	1 on 0	****	/ 248 -	2491	250	251,	,252 N
253	254 272	255 273	258 274	257 275	258 276	259 277-	260	261	262 280	2631 281	264 282	265 283	266 284	267 285	268	269 287	270 288
27.1 289	2/2 290:	291	292	293.	294	1	278	279 297	298	281	300	, 283 ,301	302	303	, ₁ 286	28 <i>[</i> 305	20 5-46.00 20 5-46.00
307	308	309	310	311	312	295 313	314	315	316	317	318.	319	320	303	322	323	306 324
325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342
343	-344	÷345	346	347	348	349	2 (2	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378
379	380	381	382	383	384	2.385	386	-387	388	389	390	391	√392 ₁	3931	394:	395	396
397	398	2 399	400	2-40d	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410)	- Asiri	412	4131	4414)
2415		417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	7 43 2
433	434	-435	436	.437	438	439	-440	441	442	443	-444	6446	446	5,447	448	449	450
451	452	453	V 454	¥455	456	457	3458)	459	460	464	462	1463.	"A54"	465	1466	467	468